

*Passiflora mandoni* (Mast.) Killip, comb. nov.

*Tacsonia mandoni* Mast. in Mart. Fl. Bras. 13<sup>1</sup>: 538. 1872.

*Passiflora psilantha* (Sodiro) Killip, comb. nov.

*Tacsonia psilantha* Sodiro, Anal. Univ. Quito 18: 417. 1903.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Notes on and descriptions of some sawflies from Japan (Hym.)*. S. A. ROHWER, Bureau of Entomology.

The species treated in this paper were sent for determination in the summer of 1919, and shortly after their receipt a manuscript describing them was sent for publication in the Entomological Magazine. Unfortunately this magazine has been, at least temporarily, discontinued, and only recently was the manuscript returned. In the interval, certain Japanese students have written briefly concerning one of these species, and I am informed that manuscripts on the other two are in the course of publication. It is my understanding that these manuscripts deal with the habits and do not contain technical descriptions of the species.

*Tomostethus* (*Eutotomostethus*) *juncivorus*, sp. nov.

Allied to *luteiventris* (Klug), but the middle fovea is not deep and the claws have an inner tooth.

*Female*.—Length 6 mm. Robust. Clypeus gently convex with large setigerous puncture, the anterior margin truncate; supraclypeal area somewhat depressed, flat; antennal foveae large, deep; middle fovea represented by two impressed lines which diverge dorsally; ocellar basin large, octagonal, open above and below but the lateral walls well defined; a transversely oval depression in front of anterior ocellus; postocellular line distinctly shorter than the ocellocular; postocellar furrow well defined, angulate anteriorly; postocellar area well defined, convex; head shining with front subopaque; antenna short and stout, the third joint subequal in length with the fourth and fifth; thorax shining, the posterior part of the thorax with a few large punctures; stigma broad, rounded below; interradius strongly curved, joining radius at about the apical fourth of third cubital; nervulus distinctly beyond the middle of cell; nervellus well before middle of discoidellan cell; claws with an erect inner tooth; sheath straight above rounded at tip then sharply oblique then gradually widening to the base. Black; legs except bases of coxae and infusate apical tarsal joints reddish-yellow; abdomen (including propodeum) rufo-ferruginous, sheath black; wing hyaline, faintly dusky; venation black.

*Male*.—Length 5.5 mm. Structure as in female; hypopygidium broadly rounded. Black; apical joints of palpi, legs except bases of coxae and infus-

cate apical joints of tarsi yellowish with the femora reddish yellow; abdomen rufo-ferrugineous, propodeum, four apical tergites and two apical sternites black; wings as in female.

*Type-locality*.—Kurashiki, Okayama-keen, Japan. Described from two females (one type) and two males (one allotype) sent by Chukichi Harukawa who says the larva "feeds upon cultivated *Juncus* sp." Material labeled May 1918.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22390 U. S. National Museum.

In *Insect World*,<sup>1</sup> there is listed a *Tomostethus apicalis* Matsumura, but I can find no other record for such a species and have considered *apicalis* as a manuscript name.

Since the above description was prepared Mr. Harukawa has given me additional specimens, some of which belong to the second generation of the species. According to Mr. Harukawa, the second generation of females differs in color from the first. There is no apparent difference in structure in the male or female, but the females of the second generation differ from the first (or spring) generation in the following color characters: Pronotum, tegulae, mesonotum except a triangular spot on the prescutum, metanotum, and a spot on the posterior part of the mesepisternum rufo-ferrugineous.

#### ***Eriocampoides matsumotonis* Harukawa**

*Eriocampoides matsumotonis* Harukawa, Journ. Plant Protection, Tokyo, vol. 6, no. 1, Jan. 5, 1919, pp. 51-59, 1 plate; Harukawa, Ber. Ohara Instituts Forsch., Japan, Bd. 2, H. 1, 1921, p. 21.

This species was originally described as new from material received in 1919, but subsequently Mr. Harukawa has written two papers on it which contain sufficient descriptive matter and illustrations to fix the name and make it necessary to accredit the species to him. The following description of the material before me is published to give a more elaborate description of the adult and some comments on its relationship with exotic forms.

Of the Palaearctic species this species seems more closely allied to *lamacina* (Retzius) but it is smaller, the position of the interradius is different and there are also differences in the head.

*Female*.—Length, 4.5 mm. Clypeus smooth, the anterior margin rather deeply, broadly, subangulately emarginate, the lateral angles sharp; antennal foveae large, extending to base of clypeus; supraclypeal area convex, rectangular in outline; middle fovea elongate, open above, deep, well-defined; frontal foveae punctiform but in a gradually depressed area, situated a little below a line drawn tangent to top of middle fovea; ocellar basin indicated as a raised wedge-shaped area; postocellar furrow wanting; postocellar area convex; postocellar line longer than ocellular line; vertical furrows distinct, deep; antenna about as long as head and thorax, slightly thicker in middle; clothed with stiff black hair, third joint but little shorter than the fourth and fifth, which are subequal in length; stigma large, straight below to an obliquely truncate apex; interradius straight, inclined at same angle as third intercubi-

<sup>1</sup>23, no. 5: 886. 1919.

tus, joining radius distinctly before the middle of third cubital cell; third cubital subequal with the first and second; first, second and fourth abscissae of cubitus subequal; nervulus its length from basal; intercubitella well beyond recurrentella; anallen cell sessile at nervellus; sheath straight above to near apex when it narrows to a rather pointed apex, rounded below. Black, shining, with short black hair; four anterior tibiae and tarsi brownish-yellow; hind tibiae and tarsi brownish with a faint indication of a yellowish color; wings fulviginous to apex of stigma then hyaline; venation black.

*Male*.—Length, 3.5 mm. Hypopygidium broadly rounded apically; interradius at about middle of cell; structure and color as in female. In the paratype male, the interradius joins the radius before the middle of the third cubital.

Redescribed from two females and two males sent by Chukichi Harukawa who says the larvae feed "upon the leaves of pear, peach and some other *Prunus* spp." Material labeled July, 1918.

In general appearance this species looks more like *E. amygdalina* Rohwer than it does like *E. limacina*, but it is to be distinguished from *amygdalina* by the darker legs and wings and different shaped middle fovea.

#### *Hoplocampa* (*Hoplocampa*) *pyricola*, new species.

This species is very closely allied to the European *H. minuta* and will fall there in Enslin's key to the species. It differs from European specimens determined by F. W. Konow as follows: the transverse depression above the median tubercle is straight (not curved); the emargination of the clypeus is arcuate (not slightly angulate); the sheath is sharply pointed at the apex (not narrowly rounded); the contraction of the lanceolate cell is equal (not longer than) with the nervulus; the stigma is more distinctly truncate; the cubitellan cell is longer (not shorter) than the discoidellan cell. Practically all European literature records *minuta* as living within the fruits of *Prunus*, while this new species is said to live within the fruits of *Pyrus*.

*Female*.—Length, 3.5 mm. Clypeus convex, the anterior margin broadly, shallowly, arcuately emarginate; supraclypeal area polished, strongly convex, rectangular in outline; depression across the top straight; median fovea represented by broad, shallow, poorly defined depression; antennal furrow complete; postocellar furrow complete, straight; postocellar area slightly convex; antenna slender, third joint slightly shorter than fourth. Black; apices of antennae piceous; tibiae except infuscated apices, and tarsi sordid whitish; wings subhyaline; venation pale brown.

*Male*.—Length, 3.25 mm. The male agrees very closely with the female except the median fovea is slightly better defined and the flagellum is entirely ferruginous; the apical portions of the femora and the anterior pair beneath are rufo-piceous.

*Type-locality*.—Yokohama, Japan. Described from six (one type) females and four (one allotype) males reared April 27, 1917, from pear fruits and forwarded by S. I. Kauwana.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22391, U. S. N. M.